The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1873. NO. 271.

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Sandusky street, opposite Postoffice.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 3 cents; daily and Sunday, one week, 15 cents; one month, 60 cents; one year, $ 00.

Rates of Advertising, Subscription, &c., address as Commercial, Pittsburgh.

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Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address Commercial, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

Loss Not Over $1,000,000

Additional Details and Incidents.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—This morning's *Sun* estimates the loss by the fire of yesterday at $500,000, and states that good judges place the damage as low as between $300,000 and $400,000. The *Sun* also estimates the loss at from $200,000 to $300,000, and the *American* says the loss will closely approximate $1,000,000.

The Home Insurance Company, of Baltimore, says $1,000 will cover its losses; the Associated Firemen's, of Baltimore, $8,000; Hanover, of New York, $2,000. The insurance on the First English Lutheran church, $14,000, was wholly in Baltimore offices. The congregation will lose $40,000 by the fire; the valuable library stuffed to the parsonage was saved. The insurance in the burnt district is estimated at $10,000, and the entire loss is not estimated to exceed $1,000,000 by any one, and some insurance men still put the loss as not to exceed $500,000.

Marshal Gray, of the Police Department, during the height of the excitement, was urged to blow up buildings to stop the progress of the flames, but he was satisfied such extreme measures were unnecessary. And was supported from Philadelphia and Harrisburg and Alexandria, Va., and other points, which was promptly acknowledged by the authorities, with the request that if no help in reserve in case it should be needed. An aid train from Washington, with firemen, fire apparatus, etc., on board, consisting of two hose reels, and one passenger car filled with firemen, made the run here in forty minutes, averaging a mile a minute. These fire companies, with the two fire and three hook and ladder companies of this city, were all that were engaged in staying the conflagration.

Rev. Dr. Barnley was in Philadelphia when the fire occurred, having an engagement to preach at Easton to-morrow. Learning of the fire he took the evening train for Baltimore, arriving there in the city at 10 P. M. At Washington and other points on the road he noted the most exaggerated accounts of the fire, and that it was attributed by general loss of life. As soon as he reached the city he made his way to the Lutheran church, and personally ascertained the facts. Then, in regards sending the congregation to Easton, he concluded to preach to the congregation that night, but the morning, though completely prostrated, he is much better.

A committee appointed by the City Council is now in session, receiving all cases of distress and adopting means to carry them over to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—The Fire Commissioners Saturday afternoon ordered 3,000 feet of new hose from New York, and also ordered the increase of fire service by the addition of three new steamers. Thousands of people visited the burned district today, including large numbers from Washington.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Track Laying on the Arkansas Valley Railroad.

KIT CARSON, COL., July 26.—A distinguished party of gentlemen including Mayor Rice, governor Hinsdale, Hon. H. G. Thacher, Hon. W. I. Stone and wife, of Pueblo, Colorado, and President R. E. Carr, General superintendent Kountze, Secretary C. B. Lambert of the Kansas and Pacific Railroad and others from St. Louis and Kansas City, to-day inaugurated the laying of the Arkansas Valley Railroad, which is being built under the auspices of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company from its point of junction with the Kansas Pacific up the valley of the track, and the party witnessed the laying of nearly a mile of rails. The work is progressing at the rate of about two miles per day, and three hrs. is expected to reach the Arkansas river by September first. The regenerating influence from Pueblo are in excellent spirit over the prospect of a speedy connection of this road up the Arkansas Valley to the metropolis of Southern Colorado.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 26, 1873.

SEARCH FOR THE POLARIS.

The *Herald* special from St. John, says: The United States steamer Tigress, of the Polaris search expedition, sailed this evening. She has been delayed here for coal, to make some repairs and to have her boilers thoroughly and finally overhauled. On coming to the end of calculations she will arrive at Disco on the 8th or 9th of August.

DRY GOODS STORE BURNED.

Last night the dry goods store of J. J. Simpson & Co., 619 and 621 Eighth avenue, was destroyed by fire. Loss on stock and building $50,000; insurance $30,000.

PERSONAL.

Bishop Simpson is reported sick at Long Branch.

The reported illness of Arch Bishop Bailey, at Newark, is denied.

THE LONG ISLAND FIRE.

The fires on Long Island burned over fifty square miles. A German settlement called Bohemianville was swept entirely away, and three young children unable to escape perished in the flames.

WALWORTH'S PARDON APPLIED FOR.

The *New says* an application has been made to Governor Dix and a petition signed by some of the most prominent men in the State of New York to grant young Walworth a pardon. The proceedings have been kept very quiet, and Governor Dix has written to Judge Noah Davis asking him to transmit him a copy of all the testimony, letters and records in the case.

REMAINS IDENTIFIED.

The remains of the woman and boy recently discovered in Kent River, tied together, have been identified as those of Margaret Crawford, an Irish woman, and her illegitimate son. They had not had a hospital to care for them for days before the drowning, and it is supposed that the mother, despairing of life, threw herself into the river, and then threw the child after her.

CATHOLIC CHURCH COMMISSIONERS.

The *Herald* says: Monsignor Kristapny, one of the prelates of the Pope's domestic household, is now in this city. Kristapny has been traveling incognito for fifteen months, and has been engaged in looking into the condition of the Catholic Church in the various countries he has visited. He refuses to deny, that he is in America on an official mission, but it is certain that in the not distant future we shall hear more of the result of the labors of this agent of the Catholic as well as the Protestant institutions in this city.

VOTE YOU, ANY WAY.

Alden S. Divan, who was thunderer at the finish in the College regatta at Springfield, pronounces a decision so long that he has time for his own satisfaction does an object on the opposite shore to draw an imaginary line across the river, so as to know which of the contestants first reaches that mystic line, and then passed that line the low of Harvard's nose was in the lead, and that, without regard to the oblique line, Yale would have won the way.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The train run over by the railroad train at St. Louis on the cross Saturday morning, was identified as Bridget Gallagher, a domestic in the family of Superintendent revealed the fact that he committed suicide by deliberately laying on the track.

A strike of the Mil-aukee from Company's rolling mill was inaugurated on Friday of the employees, but still holds out; both parties are firmly resolved not to yield. The throws nearly a thousand men out of employment. The strike is not for wages but on account of the discharge of some unruly workmen.

At New York, Saturday night, Casper Schiller rendered insane under the influence of liquor, and quarrel with his wife about some wages, stabbed his family. Casper and his son having were arrested.

The jury in the case of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and ex-Detective Doyle, of Jersey city, charged with conspiring with well known gangsters to run the Second National bank of Jersey City into bankruptcy, and failing to agree upon a verdict were discharged by the court.

The cigar store worse at Rochester, New York, was partly burned last Thursday night. Loss $5,000.

The Jewish synagogue at Chicago was nearly destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss $5,000; insured in Eastern offices.

Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and a party of gentlemen and ladies, who have been excursioning across the country from York, and who arrived in Harrisburg yesterday, left St. Louis for home on saturday.

About one hundred and twenty-five saloon keepers of Cleveland held a meeting Friday night to decide on measures to pursue regarding the enforcement prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday, which went into effect on Saturday. It was agreed to close the saloons until legal advice could be obtained, which a test of testing the constitutionality of the new law.

Ex-Governor Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, will soon issue a letter to the Atlanta Chronicle and Sentinel, reminding the people of Georgia and the rest of the relief extended to the South after the close of the war by the Northern Relief Association, Baltimore, and calling upon them to assist in allaying the distress of the stricken city.

Mr. Hollingsworth, Treasurer of the Saxon Band was seated at New York, Saturday, charged with the embezzlement of two hundred dollars to complete the concert to give two concerts at Jones' Woods. He released, the complainant having that the band was about to leave the country.

The steamships Moselle, from Bremen, and Gamor from Cardiff, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The Scotia, from New York, has arrived out.

The umpire in the college regatta at Springfield was hissed by some of the crowd for giving the race to Yale, but it was generally conceded that the decision was correct. The umpire adds that an apology is due from the crowd for keeping the ten thousand spectators waiting for two hours after the time fixed for the start.

Jerome Johnson, negro, an escaped convict from Kentucky, has been arrested in Toronto, Canada. There he broke jail in 1871, captured, after a desperate fight, and returned to jail in Louisville, Saturday, and turned over to the authorities of Tennessee, who by acts in the city.

The movement to create a new State out of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Southern Kentucky, with Fort Pillow as the capital, and Memphis as the commercial metropolis, was held at Memphis Saturday, and delegates appointed to a convention at Jackson. The people generally regard it as the politicians and office seekers.

The children reported drowned by the Howell disaster, a boy aged four years, was found in a house in Chester.

Inquiry in case of Ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, of Jersey City, charged with conspiring with those well known burglars to rob the First National Bank of that city, finished a protracted afternoon session of last night.

Messrs Spain, Adriatic and Calabria, from Liverpool, and Koln, from Bremen, arrived at New York on Sunday.

Gen. Grant will visit Overlook Mountain House, Kingston, New York, on Tuesday, the Postmaster General Creswell and others will accompany him. Gen. Sharpe will give a reception at his Kingston mansion next.

ROYALTY IN LIMBO.

A Prince in Ludlow Street Jail.

A Brother of the King of Norway and Sweden Arrested on a Charge of Smuggling—Interview With the Prisoner—He Declares His Innocence—The Story of His Life.

[From the New York Herald, 26th.]

Prince Gustaf Karlberg, of Fredericksstald, in Norway, claiming to be a son of Oscar I., the late King of Norway and Sweden, and brother of the present King Oscar II., in company with Frederick Plate, a Swedish merchant of Carlstad, in Sweden, yesterday were brought before United States Commissioner Shields, on a charge of smuggling Panama gloves into this port from on board

THE ANGLIA STEAMER CALIFORNIA,

from Glasgow. Both men were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Last evening a *Herald* reporter paid a visit to Ludlow street Jail and was introduced by the Warden to the chief prisoner, who was found looking moodily into the street through the iron bars of the prison.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PRISONER.

He is about five feet nine inches in height, and of about fifty years of age. His eyes are dark hazel, his nose is aquiline, while his mouth is small and delicate in form. He wears gray whiskers and beard, and his general appearance is dignified and commanding.

THE STORY OF OSCAR'S BROTHER.

My name you already know. I reside at Frederickstadt, in Norway, where I have of late been connected with the police. In former years, while a younger man, I served in the Norwegian army as lieutenant in an infantry regiment. I have fought as a volunteer in the Dalo Schleswig-Holstein war against the Prussians, in company with a number of other Norwegian volunteers, for we sympathized with the Danes in their struggle for independence.

HOW THE DUTY WAS PAID.

We did not have enough money to pay the duty demanded by the customs officers, so the gloves were sent to the Castle Garden. We subsequently went there, and upon the payment of $50 we received our gloves and they were sent to our hotel in Greenwich street, kept by one Herman. We then went out to harness, who could speak the English language, as we were unable to speak a word of it, to send the gloves, and we intended to return home with the proceeds.

CAPTAIN CARLSEN'S RAID.

On Wednesday, 16th inst., in the afternoon, a band of police officers entered our rooms, whom at first we took for a gang of thieves. We were arrested and taken to the Church street police station. Three policemen, who spoke Norwegian, were present, and following day, about seventeen hours. Subsequently the Captain and the gloves were not stolen property, and turned them over to the Treasury authorities.—Why, God knows, for we had already paid the duty once through the medium of the Swedish interpreter at Castle Garden.

FROM CHARYBDIS INTO SCYLLA.

We were then taken to this jail and locked up in cell 47, on the second tier, where, although we have been kindly treated by Warden Tracy, we still feel we are looked upon as common criminals, and I am told that we may be kept here for months, almost years, before the United State's Court will be ready to try our cases. I have written home to my wife and three daughters, and find that I have arrived, but have said nothing about our cruel and unjust imprisonment, as it would drive them distracted, for once I am in Norway, such offenders though are by the jurisprudence of the United States. The police have made a mistake, and are now trying to shoot themselves behind the customs authorities. I hope President Grant will hear of my case, though my counsel knows who I am, and has written to him, and I also spoke with tears in his eyes of his son-in-law and family in Stockholm, who would be disgraced were I long detained.

Leaving the unhappy pair, who believed that they had been duped into a den of thieves, the writer withdrew. Their case comes up again next Monday before Commissioner Davenport.

THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Oscar I. had four sons, among them Charles XV., who lately died; occupied the throne till a few months ago, when he was succeeded by his other brother, the present King Oscar II. The late Norwegian's consul states that the former is another son, whose mother was a Norwegian lady of Fredericksstald.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Dauphin county Republicans will have their primary elections on Saturday, August 2nd. The county convention will meet on Tuesday, September 2d.

C. L. *Barrett, of Brookville*, has been nominated by the Democrats for the Legislature from the Armstrong, Clarion and Jefferson district.

The Democratic Legislative conferees of Clarion and Forest counties have had four meetings for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator, but without result. They will meet again at Tionesta on the 12th of September. Charles Siggins, of Forest, Martin Williams, and Forest that of Dr. Josiah Wilcox.

Jasper M. Thompson has been chosen Representative delegate to the Republican State Convention from Fayette county.

Hon. H. B. Wright, of Luzerne, is mentioned as a candidate for the Legislature.

Among the Republican candidates for Legislative honors in Cambria county are Messrs. John Dewitt, Lewis Potter, Irvin Chatham and John D. Cresswell. Each is said to have the inside track in the county Republican Convention. The Convention will be held to-day, and the Democratic on August 11.

Ohio.

ANOTHER POSITIVE DECLINATION.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Judge Wm. B. Caldwell, of this city, publishes a card in the *Enquirer* this morning positively declining to be used in connection with the nomination for Governor. He is satisfied with his present position.

The Indianapolis *Journal* mentions that "the Democratic party is at need to doing 'bi-coned' things, and committing a deliberation on humbly against principles."

Ex-Senator Nesmith is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in Oregon, and the Portland *Bulletin*, a Republican paper, says: "The fact is was when the in great service in bringing about the present Democratic party, and we are still grateful to him for it."

If there is an interesting feature about the politics of the present "off year," it is that while Democratic, post Democratic, Liberal and "Independent" organs all agree that economy or something of local, there is a most charming lack of unanimity as to what it is and where it is to be found. Their memories are short. November, 1872.

Nothing some of the speculations in Eastern newspapers concerning the conditions for Senator Sherman's renomination and re-election in the Akron *Champion* denies that there is as yet any strong public sentiment in favor of any particular aspirant. The people are not indifferent to the matter, but are quietly waiting for new developments to support an honest man, "who has also brains," instead of a "demagogue or nincompoop." The *Champion* prefers to let the matter rest as it will farther before a "myster nor a fool"—a most excellent determination.

The Freeport (Ill.) *Journal* alludes to the secret circular sent out by the Democratic managers of Illinois to the faithful who manipulate township and county politics:

In that secret circular of the Democratic State Central committee of Illinois the faithful Democrats were informed and advised by the grand magnate of the Democratic party, Gen. G. H. Hunt, that the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Hon. Gustave Koerner, of Belleville, Hon. Wm. Prickett, late Sonnombulist in the McCormick league, have wonderfully refuses to sell reaping machines to the farmers of Illinois, and that the farmers of Illinois are now ready for the Democratic party not to run any regular Democratic ticket in 1873. Republican counties, but to endorse the farmers' ticket, and to vote for that ticket, doing so they must commit the farmers granges to no political party, and the G. H. Hunt, Koerner, Prickett ring strength would be available to the Democratic party. It is a nice little game, and the local politicians of the Democratic party, and all the Democratic newspapers throughout Northern Illinois, are industriously piping the tune set to music for them in that secret circular.

Among the most respected and useful members of the late New York senate were two gentlemen named Wagner and Lowery. That is, one of them was named Wagner, and the other Lowery, and Delevan register as Lowery. These gentlemen, it seems, gave mortal offense to the "temperance people" of the State—or rather to the assured clique of impracticable and peevish politicians, clerical and lay, that assumes to speak for said people—by their voice on local option, and it is given out that they will be remembered by the temperance people. It is intimated, will make it their business to see that these gentlemen are left out in future legislatures. The Troy *Times* warns the temperance people, with a pardonable bluntness of phrase, that it is "tired of cant and the Senators that will suffer by such ridiculous prescription as they indicate."

The farmers' movement has received its quietus. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, of the *Inland Monthly*, says she cannot support it. Not only that, but that: We cannot, therefore, have any sympathy with the late movement in opposition to railroads. We do not consider it possible for the Legislature to regulate the farmers have suffered one iota from any encroachment on any legislation. We are the friends of railways, and expect to be.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* shakes hands with the New York *Staats Zeitung* on the proposition that the Democratic party should be reorganized on the following basis: "Abolition of 'coalition.' The thing to do now, in the *Volksblatt's* judgment, is to bundle all the scattered political fire-brands out of doors, and then refit the house from cellar to attic, getting in at the same time a few modern conveniences."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* makes itself superlatively ridiculous by remarking that, "in less than four years, the probabilities are that Ulysses S. Grant will walk to the scaffold or mount a throne!" Grant will walk to the scaffold or mount a throne!" Grant will walk to the scaffold or mount a throne!"

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873.

The police of St. Louis seems to know pretty well who the Iowa railroad robbers are, but where they are and how to catch them, is beyond their ken. If they would use what knowledge they profess to have, as a step to the attainment of further knowledge on the subject, it would become them better. The public are not so curious to know who the robbers are, as to know that they are properly caged.

The second vessel of the Philadelphia and Liverpool Steamship Line, the *Ohio*, has made her trial trip successfully, and is now ready to her trial trip successfully, and is now ready to her trial trip successfully, and is now ready to take in cargo for Liverpool. The first vessel of the line, the *Pennsylvania*, made the passage out, on its last trip, in eleven days, and the *Ohio* proves equal to her in all respects. The *Indiana* and *Illinois* are soon to follow, and then the United States will have *one* (and only one) line of American vessels afloat engaged in the foreign trade.

The Democratic County Convention for Jefferson county was very thinly attended, and scarcely any interest was manifested in it. This is indicative of the general apathy pervading that party in this State just now. Yet, although apathy is so generally prevalent, here and there a fight is raging. Clarion and Forest have a fierce ring over which county shall have the candidate for Representative, and Fayette and Greene over the candidate for Judge. So far, in both cases, neither will give way to the other.

What little seems to be gained by murderers in Ohio, by the substitution of imprisonment for life in place of hanging. Three men sentenced to the Ohio Penitentiary for life, for the crime of murder, fell victims to the recent visit of the cholera to that institution. One of these was Chamberlain, the Solon murderer, for whom extraordinary efforts were made when he was tried, and who heartily congratulated himself when a verdict for murder in the second degree was rendered, on his escape from the gallows. This was only two or three months ago.

A crack-brained enthusiast of the "claimant" of the Tichborne estates, named Whalley, announces his intention to visit the United States to solicit funds to enable the "claimant" to establish his case. It is very probable he will find, here, a few who are as big fools as himself; but the amount of money he will carry away with him, when he returns, will hardly be as weighty as the enormous flea that will by that time have found lodgment in his ear. The people of the United States do not care a continental whether the "claimant" wins or loses.

The leading Democrats of the country are to meet for a pow-wow at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, August 4, to determine which the party needs most—a physician or an undertaker. If the jury thus called to view the body concludes that it is alive, but sick, the means for curing the sick man will be resolved upon. It is a queer kind of inquest; but it seems to be necessary in order to remove all doubts from anxious minds as to whether there is going to be a funeral or not, and if not, then to solve the problem as to "who is running this thing?"

The fire in Baltimore was bad enough and destructive enough, in all conscience; but the dispatches sent from that city during its progress magnified it beyond all reasonable bounds. It is natural to feel terrified while a big fire is raging; but a fire that was really confined to three squares, was represented as covering ten, and as involving nearly all the valuable property in the city. The alarm and sympathy felt throughout the country, in consequence, was entirely disproportioned to the event. The loss in property is sufficiently heavy; but, in addition to it, everybody in Baltimore seems to have lost his head.

The intensely respectable and honored men who have hitherto led the way in Massachusetts politics, do not see, probably, what is really the fact, that in holding a mass convention to prevent the nomination of Ben. Butler for Governor by the Republican party of Massachusetts, they are giving him an importance in the canvass now going on which he did not possess before, and betraying, on their own part, a deep anxiety as to the result, notwithstanding their studied efforts to conceal it. Meetings to control or prevent nominations are not of ordinary occurrence; and when they do take place, we are warranted in concluding, as in this case, that such extraordinary means would not be used if the danger of defeat were not imminent.

The *Mobile Register* says the "unification" movement in Louisiana is dead, and nothing further will be done with it. This is as we anticipated. It might have been, in the right hands, a grand and noble movement; but not those who took the lead in it did so, not from principle, but expediency. They had no heart in it; and when the Southern Democrats raised their voice as one man against it, Beauregard and his coadjutors took fright and let the movement drop. No great change was ever accomplished by trimmers and expediency men. Men must have convictions before they can engage successfully in the work of reform; and as everybody knew and felt that the Louisiana Democrats were for "unification" only to compass their own selfish political purposes, the movement was without moral force from the beginning.

The compact recently entered into by the leading Western railways, that no more free passes should be issued to others than officers and employees of the corporations, has already been violated. A Chicago bailiff, who had performed some important services for the Illinois Central Railroad, desired to make a journey, and thought he was entitled to a free ride over that road. He went to the attorney of the company and stated his case, and was promised a pass. The attorney wrote to the President, demanding the courtesy for the bailiff. The President responded that he could not, in the face of the compact, grant the issue it. The legal gentleman wrote again, saying he would not serve a company which would not honor his requests for passes. The upshot of the matter was, that the President weakened and issued the pass. The Chicago and Alton Company has given quite a number of passes to shippers of stock over its road. Thus has the prediction of Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, that the "reform" would prove impracticable, been verified.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Though neither so important nor so interesting to the world at large as some other recent wars, the conflict on the West African coast between Great Britain and Ashantee is by no means an insignificant affair. During the last few years British interest in Africa has been steadily growing, and when, before the close of the present century, England shall rule in that quarter of the world a colonial empire more extensive than that of India and Australia combined, it will no doubt be obvious to the historian that General Napier's rescue of British captives in Abyssinia, Baker Pasha's expedition to the head waters of the Nile, and Sir Bartle Frere's late visit to Zanzibar formed essential steps in the gradual extension of British power in Africa. At present these incidents are less manifest advances than the discovery of diamonds in Griqualand or the acquisition of the Dutch possessions on the Gold Coast. In the latter transaction the war with Ashantee so obviously thus far to British prestige, had its origin.

When in exchange for the surrender of the English protectorate over Sumatra and for the right to import coolies from British India the Dutch transferred to Great Britain Elmina on the Gold Coast, with its dependent negro tribes, they did not ask the consent of the latter to the bargain. It seems that they were greatly dissatisfied with the arrangement. These Elmineo negroes had been for two hundred years the dependants of Holland, and dreaded evil results to themselves from the transfer of their allegiance. In particular they feared that they would be attacked and reduced to a state of subjection by the neighboring tribe of the Fantees, who had already for a good while enjoyed the protection of the English government established at Cape Coast Castle. Between the Elminese and the Fantees, a hereditary land existed of the kind common to the country. It is said that the former even sent a deputation to The Hague to remonstrate against the treaty with England and effect such transfer. But Holland had come to look upon its African possessions as of little value since the abolition of the slave trade, and the Dutch government felt that it had fulfilled its duty toward the Elminese by inducing the English to promise them that they should not be troubled by the Fantees. For a while after the withdrawal of the Dutch from Elmina, their late enemies remained content to appeal to their good will enough; but at length affairs took a turn which fully justified the fears with which they had accepted British rule.

The Dutch had always recognized the claim of the King of the Ashantees, a powerful tribe or State bordering on Elmina, to be the feudal chief or seignior of all the peoples and territory along the coast, and in consideration of this relation, they had been accustomed to make his sable majesty a present of four hundred ducats every year, and besides to allow him a bonus on every man whom he furnished them as a recruit for their native troops. Of course these recruits were merely captives taken by the Ashantee monarch in his raids upon his neighbors. While the slave trade flourished, such prisoners were sold as slaves, and that traffic having ceased, the complacency of the Dutch in allowing a bounty on the King's person enabled him to replenish his exchequer in the old fashioned way. The practice of the Dutch was plainly objectionable in spite of the facts that the money given was not called a price but a bonus, and that the men purchased were not made exactly slaves but soldiers, who were required to serve sometimes in the Dutch West Indies and sometimes in the Dutch East Indies. Then, the Dutch bonus, so far as it went, stimulated raids for captives quite as effectually as if the captives were to become slaves instead of high-stepping Dutch soldiers. On the other hand, the Ashantee King will doubtless make war on his neighbors, whether he can make profit by his prisoners or not, and, unable to dispose of them to advantage, he will certainly put them to death. Hence the Dutch might claim common humanity as a justification of their practice, as most people will admit that, the alternative being soldiership in the Dutch service or death, they would choose the former.

At any rate, right or wrong, by their conciliatory method of dealing with the powerful Ashantee monarch, the Dutch not only lived in peace with him themselves, but they enabled their negro retainers of Elmina to enjoy perpetual quiet and security, while their neighbors, the strong, and in some respects noble, tribe of the Fantees, were involved in continual wars with the Ashantees. When by the treaty of two years ago the English became masters of Elmina, they refused to imitate the timid policy of their Dutch predecessors. As to the bounty on recruits they abolished it at once. They did not want soldiers, and they would not pay a bonus which might prompt bloody feuds, and the payment of an annual tribute whether in recognition of an imaginary right or as the price of peace, seemed to them wholly incompatible with the dignity of the "empire on which the sun never sets." In fact, the English on the African coast have always maintained this attitude toward the King of the Ashantees, and the present is the third war they have waged with him, in defense of the independence of the Fantees and other tribes on the coast who deny his feudal supremacy and own British protection. The first of these conflicts was found to be so costly in human life as well as money that England concluded to withdraw from the Gold Coast after a fruitless victory. In 1857 or '58 the English accomplished the same end, got into war with the Ashantees, and a considerable expedition sent against them, through lack of foresight and by unskillful management, failed disastrously. Such a result naturally increased the arrogance of the proud and ignorant savage who rules or claims to rule over some three millions of subjects and can send forty thousand fighting men into the field. In a way quite characteristic of their nationality the English have become involved in the present struggle without any of the preparations which should have been made for it, and from all accounts they and their unhappy retainers, their new subjects, the Elminese have been reduced to terrible straits. The Fantees have been utterly routed, and the victorious Ashantees, at last accounts, held the entire country up to Cape Coast Castle and Elmina. Elmina itself, the late capital of the Dutch possessions, a town of about 10,000 black inhabitants, has been burnt by the British. It seems that the Elminese, who anticipated English rule with such gloomy forebodings, tried to make their peace with the Ashantee monarch, by supplying him troops with which to attack Annamabu, and, as a proislement for disloyalty, their town was fired by their new masters. "Before taking this step a proclamation was issued offering shelter in the Castle of Elmina to all loyal people who were willing to take the oath of allegiance." It seems rather a hard case, but the excuse for burning the town is that it offered good shelter to a force advancing to attack the Castle, the only spot of the lately acquired possessions still held by the English.

However, the war can have but one issue, and England will soon, no doubt, be the stronger than ever on the West African coast.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Pioche, Nevada, is at the mercy of an ice monopoly, and the exhorbitant price of sixteen cents per pound is demanded.

In ten years ingos-fourths of an acre of ground near a packing house in Indianapolis has increased in value from $500 to $10,000.

The Carbon mine, in Bowder county, Colorado, has been sold to a company from Holland for $5,000,000. It is said that the monthly bullion product of this mine is from $12,000 to $18,000 net profit.

There are 28,688 pupils in the Boston public schools. They have 1,001 teachers.

During the week ending June 18 the passenger earnings of the Union Pacific amounted to $91,94.

Digging some radish is profitable business in Omaha. While engaged at the business, the other day, a man dug up $5,000 in gold.

A conscience stricken Brooklynite has sent to Treasurer Spinner ten cents wrongfully withheld from the government.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf will hold its annual reunion in Portland, Maine, on the 6th of August.

A Sandwich Island paper reports the production of four hundred tons of sugar from a hundred acre lot, and proceeds to boast exceedingly of the extraordinary richness of the soil of Hawaii-Nei.

Mice harm the cheese, but girls charm the he's. The same is true of their respective eating of cheese and chewing of gum.

An Indiana man, who shot another, and afterward repented, wrote to his victim that if he would only get well he would give him $10,000. The wounded person expressed a willingness to get well at any price.

An old lady in Kinderhook village, who has been nearly blind for twenty years, has lately recovered her sight completely, and can now thread her needle or read fine print as easily as she could when only thirty years old.

The Indians at Siletz, Oregon, have in at least 1,000 acres of grain, most of which looks very well. They are suffering great inconvenience in consequence of scarcity of labor.

A mean thief entered a church in Wilmington, N. C., through a window, on Saturday, and stole the money from the Sunday school children's "mite chest" and the missionary box.

A Georgia man has still four crops of cotton on hand. He raises his own bread and meat, has no debts to pay, and thinks that cotton is a safe investment which cannot be borrowed.

All sorts of notes from watering places are current, but the only one that are taken at the watering places are greenbacks.

Texas papers are now suggesting that that battle in which two hundred Mexicans were reported killed and wounded may have been time on a scout on the head waters of the Brazos.

Ex-State Senator Mat. Gaines, of Texas, has been sent to the penitentiary for one year for bigamy. It is a hard blow to the Democrats, for Mat. has been their most useful agent in making discord among the colored men of his district.

At a recent anti-Chinese meeting in San Francisco, one man declared himself in favor of arming the hoodlums of the city against the Chinese. He said he had hoodlum sons himself, and he would not hesitate to place pistols in their hands to drive out the Chinese.

The New Hampshire Agricultural Association offers upward of $6,000 in premiums at its annual fair. A silver service is to be given to the handsomest baby exhibited under one year of age, the judges being the Governor, five ex-Governors and two Judges.

Those Texas papers are rapidly working themselves up to a white heat. The Galveston *News* efforts at the report that General Escobedo is approaching the border, and says that should "this malicious fool venture to cross his ragamuffins into our territory, he might discover the difference between a white man and a lop-eared Indian mongrel."

The cholera, as developed in Ohio, is a very discriminating disease. It confines its operations mainly to the penitentiary at Columbus and selects for its victims those who are under sentence of serving out life sentences for heinous crimes. This is admirable. Such an intelligent cholera ought to visit the Tombs at New York.—*Rochester Dem.*

An Irish letter says that, "In the absence of both editors, the publishers have succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman to edit the paper this week."

Albany papers are trying to discourage the flight of their people to the mountains and watering places. They suggest "sippers, short sleeves and ice water" at home, and much more comfortable than a long ride by rail with mercury at ninety. But why shirt sleeves and sippers? Wristbands and an umbrella would be better.

Newburyport, Mass., has an armless newsdealer who writes a neat "fist" with his mouth.

Maine now has eighteen chosen factors in operation, nearly all new ventures.

The New Haven *Journal* says, in reference to the singular connected with the recent boat race at Springfield, that Yale's "stock" is up as well as Harvard's "choice."

One would not think it, but Chicago has two hundred and nine churches. It is no more than she needs, but her people must be a perverse generation to slander so much gospel and show such feeble symptoms of its effects.—*N. Y. Mail.*

The freedman is never more in his element at the South than when attending camp meeting. They have a peculiar intonation when they hold forth, which is enhanced by the addition of the syllable "er" to the end of almost every word. A story is perceived, however, widely current of a colored minister who, in expatiating upon the horrors of everlasting condemnation, which those near the close of their terrestrial journey must expect, pointed to his own aged father, exclaiming, "Look at that ole man—er, with one foot in the grave-er and the other all but-er!"

A correspondent in a New York paper suggests a national boarding house in Washington for the accommodation of members of Congress, where they could draw rations the same as soldiers. He says that by this plan their salaries could be reduced to almost fifteen per year, and, consequently, millions saved to the government.

A little boy in school gave one of the best definitions ever given to memory—"paring potatoes with."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Life of Rev. Alfred Cookman; with some accounts of his father, the Rev. George Grimston Cookman. By Rev. R. S. Ridgeway, D. D., with an Introduction by the Rev. R. S. Foster, LL. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Ross, Pittsburgh.

Part of the early years of the ministry of Mr Cookman was spent in this city, having been the first pastor of Christ M-thodist Episcopal church, in the city, 10th-St., and hundreds and perhaps thousands of our readers have either heard him preach or deliver addresses. His mind try in this city and elsewhere was eminently successful. Possessing wonderful talents as a speaker, and a sweet Catholic spirit, he attracted large audiences, and frequently members of other denominations were his hearers. He had much of the pulpit ability of his gifted father, Rev. George G. Cookman, Chaplain in Congress, who was 1-st on the Presidential. Very early in the ministry of Mr. Cookman, he identified himself with the movement in the M. E. Church, to promote the "Higher Life" of Christian experience, and was closely associated with Dr. Inskip and others in this special work. His pulpit talents were of the brilliant order, and his services were eagerly sought after. He was called to fill the pastorate of some of the leading churches in Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, Del., and at different points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. His epistolary correspondence, especially to his wife and family, are models of purity of diction and beauty, and admirably illustrate a inner life. Few can read the account of his last sickness and death without feeling tender emotions. Dr. Ridgeway has performed the delicate duty assigned him in excellent taste, and we anticipate the work will have a very wide sale, as it really deserves.

The Historic Races of the United States of America. By J. W. Foster, LL. D., author of the "Physical Geography of the Mississippi Valley," etc. Published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a work of profound interest, from the fact, that it treats subjects, which have been under investigation by some of the most scientific scholars of the age. The antiquity of man, and the evidences, in Europe and the United States, form the introductory chapters. Dr. Foster assumes the ground that the combined investigations of geologists and ethnologists, during the last quarter of a century, develop facts that man lived before the time embraced in our received system of chronology, surrounded by great quadrupeds which have ceased to exist, and under a climate very different from what now prevails. Then follows a treatment of the "Mound Builders," "Shell Banks," "Mounds and Inclosures." Chapters are also given on "The Arts and Manufactures," "Ancient Mining," and "Tracks of the Mound Builders," "Manners and Customs, or the Basis of Rhode Island Coal," "Who were the Mound Builders," "The Unity of the Human Race," etc. The work abounds with fine illustrations. Scholarly persons will welcome this important addition to scientific researches, and no well appointed public or private library should be without a copy of this valuable work.

Widdifield's New Cook Book. By Hannah Widdifield. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

The fair author has evidently made good the promise "to make the contents as plain and explicit as possible," for young housewives, as well as the more experienced. It contains over five hundred receipts, comprising all the popular and approved methods for cooking and preparing, in all the various ways—including roast or boiled, stews and broils, soups, pastry, preserves, jellies, creams, potting, pickling, cake-making, syrups, etc. The admirable manner the work is indexed, makes it a capital "Hand-book" for the housewife.

Among the Isles of Shoals. By Celia Thaxter. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

These charming sketches, of one of the summer haunts of pleasure-seeking people, will serve to beguile many an hour of the traveler and tourist. The elegant descriptive style of the author captivates the reader at the outset. The sketches are so happily interwoven with bits of olden time history, scenes and incidents, that render the book thrillingly interesting. It was and of Rev. John Brock, who settled among the fishers in 1695, and remained with them twelve years, "He dwells as near heaven as any man upon the earth." Cotton Mather thus quaintly praises him: "He was a good grammarian, chiefly in this, that he sent the truth pure from his heart. He was a good logician, chiefly in this, that he presented himself unto God with a reasonable service. He was a good arithmetician, chiefly in this, that he so numbered his days as to apply his heart unto wisdom. He was a good astronomer, chiefly in this, that his conversation was, in Heaven." Reader get the book and read it. Its convenient size suits the pocket or satchel.

The Other Girls. By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, author of "We Girls," "Real Talks," etc. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Those who have read "We Girls," need no introduction to the author of "The Other Girls." Just the kind of book for warm weather reading, in the shady nook, breezy knoll, and by the sea-side. The crispy style of the short stories, will keep the reader wakeful, and amuse as well as instruct. The fair author is justly a favorite, and the circle of admirers is widening. The book is nicely illustrated.

Memoir of J. Baxter Taylor, by Bayard Taylor, author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

However difficult it is to write a memoir, that will interest the general reader, Mr. Hughes has succeeded as might be expected from his gifted pen, to throw around a theme of this kind, a species of interest which takes possession of the reader from the first. It embodies passages of great beauty throughout the narrative portion, and also abounds, with wise observations and sayings. The letters form an interesting portion of the work. College Life at Rugby and Oxford, and the episodes of his future career are graphically depicted in Mr. Hughes's inimitable style.

Outlines of Men, Women and Things. By Mary Clemmer Ames. Published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Perhaps few of the popular writers of the day have achieved such rapid fame as the author of these racy sketches. Those who have read her charming letters from the Capital well know the versatility of her pen. Even the most sanguine *Spectator* says all were in good health, hale and hearty, and to all appearances bade fair to live many years of enjoyment and happiness. Besides the above there were present eight or ten others, and the table was so arranged around the large board was an occasion of joy and happiness, not wholly unmingled with sad memories.

When Rousseau printed his "Discourse on the Inequality of Man," which was an eloquent eulogy of primitive and savage life, as contrasted with civilization, he sent a copy to Voltaire. The burning philosopher of Ferney thus acknowledged it: I have received your new book against the human race, and thank you for it. Never was such pains employed with the design of making us all stupid. One needs to go on all fours after reading it. I left off my fours. But as I have lost that habit for more than sixty years, I feel, unhappily, the responsibility of resuming it. Nor can I refrain in search of the savages of Canada, because the maladies to which I am condemned render a European all surgical necessary to me, because war is going on in those regions, and because the example of our countrymen has made the savages nearly as bad as ourselves; so I content myself with being a peaceful sage in the country I have adopted, and bailing you as a brute.

There is no doubt much reason for the fear that the serious accident to the Hon. John P. Hale may, under the circumstances, prove fatal. He has been in feeble health for some time past. On his return from a sojourn away from home by which he was greatly benefited, Mr. Hale's wife, who died from Spain he has led the quiet life of a private citizen of whom little has been heard except occasionally in connection with matters concerning his family. He is now in his 66th year. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1827, was appointed to the bar in 1830, and almost immediately became prominent in politics. In 1832 he was a member of the State Legislature; from 1834 to 1842 was District Attorney for the State, then for three years member of Congress, afterwards in the State Legislature again, and Speaker of the House one year, during which he was elected to the United States Senate. At the close of his first term in 1853 he failed of re-election, but was chosen again two years afterwards and retained his seat for ten years, making a total service of sixteen years during an eventful period of our history. He left the Senate in 1865 to accept the position of Minister to Spain, where he remained until 1869. In 1861 he was nominated for the defendant in the famous Dred Scott rescue trial in Boston, and in 1852 the candidate of the Free Soil party for the Presidency, receiving 155,296 votes. This is the outline record of his long public career. To many minds it will suggest scenes of intense excitement and years of fearful anxiety.

Dr. Currier, of Burlington, Vermont, who is related to the late Hiram Powers, has several very interesting keepsakes of the renowned sculptor, among them a manuscript poetry composed by President Adams to Mr. Powers. Mr. Powers would not allow these lines to be published during his life, fearing it might look like ostentation.

Midsummer Malaria.

At this season the heat of the sun liberates from the soil, the water and the filth of cities immense qualities of unwholesome gases which the strongest can scarcely inhale with impunity, and which develop the most distressing diseases in the weak and feeble. It is, therefore, of paramount importance to invigorate the body in hot weather. Vitalize and strengthen the stomach and the nervous system with at least two doses per day of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and you will be sure to escape the fits of indigestion, attacks of bilious colic, sick headaches, diarrhœas and dysentaries which are so common at this season. Be prudent. A little care and forecast exercised now, may prevent your being prostrated by remittent or intermittent fever, or by chronic bowel or liver complaint throughout the year. Do not neglect to use this great safeguard against the rays of an almost vertical sun, this genial vegetable tonic supplies to the nervous system an ailment which enables it to withstand the drain.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn semi-annually, is added to the principal and draws interest. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,253 77
SURPLUS FUND.....59,875 30

Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits o First Liens on Real Estate within the County, or in Government securities, which are deposited with State Funds.

Executors, Guardians, or other legally appointed Trustees, will receive interest on Trust Funds from the day deposited until the day drawn, and no notice will be required for drawing out.

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Vice President—Jas. B. D. Meeds.
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Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9. M

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. R. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
R. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Wm. Nichols, of Boston, has assumed the business management of Professor Agassiz's school on Penikese Island.

Rev. Bishop Simpson is reported to be suffering from obstinate malarial fever at Long Branch.

Out of the twenty-four Governors of Massachusetts have had names beginning with the letter B, which may be considered a favorable omen for Butler—if he is elected.

The story that Harriet Fenimore Cooper, daughter of Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, is writing a history of the Oneida Indians is entirely true, with two slight exceptions. No such history is being written, and there is no such person as Harriet Fenimore Cooper, and there never was.

The *Graphic* gives its readers the news that it is about to begin the publication of a translation from Paul de Musset, by Miss Ida L. Greeley, to be followed by an original story from the same pen.

Stimulated by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.'s, recent discourse on the modern statesman, somebody ambitious of fame announces a lecture on the "Ancient Statesman," with Gideon Welles as a "fearful example."

Longfellow is at Nahant, surrounded by a number of literary friends of eminence from the Hub. The poet lives quietly and exclusively, and is said to decline a dozen invitations daily to dinner parties, &c. His would-be entertainers are, of course, considerably shocked thereat.

Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*: "Going aboard one of the Sabine schooners yesterday, we found the captain of the Ewell, loaded with lumber, to be a handsome woman. We have heard a deal to do with both sailing and steam crafts, but must be permitted to say the commander of the Ewell is the prettiest ship captain we ever saw."

Benjamin Rathbun, who lately died, aged eighty-two, at Fort Washington, Maryland, had a strange career. Prior to 1836 he was extensively engaged in banking operations in Buffalo, New York. He then uttered forged paper to the amount of over $2,000,000 and was sent to the penitentiary for five years. Subsequently he was the proprietor of Rathbun's Hotel, New York.

A machinist died lately at the age of fifty-four, in Rhode Island, who had been unable to do any work for twelve years, and who had never received over $1 50 per day for wages, and yet he left a snug little fortune of $25,000, all from his own earnings. He was not professions, was married, had one child and educated her, lived comfortably, and dressed neatly. He merely saved small sums, out of his work, when he became of age, and added the interest of his deposits to the principal.

Hiram Powers, in his early days in Cincinnati, wishing to put a quietus upon a scurrilous, blackguarding sheet in Cincinnati, thrust some burned out matches and a few shavings under the door of the office, one evening, after its editor had gone away. The next afternoon the paper had an article about the base attempt of a vile incendiary to destroy the freedom of the press, &c. The editor of the premises becoming alarmed, expelled the fiendlet; nobody else would rent him any place to print the sheet for fear of fire; and so the paper, as Powers had anticipated, was forced to suspend.

It is related that when Miss Anna Dickinson was about to deliver her lecture on "Joan D'Arc," in a small Western town, it was considered necessary that she should be introduced to the audience. The task fell upon the Chairman of the Lecture Committee, a worthy individual, but not very well versed in the history of the language of the lamented La Pucelle. "Ladies and gentlemen," said he, advancing to the front of the platform, "Miss Dickinson will address you, to-night, on the life and adventures of John Dark, one of the greatest heroes of antiquity. We are not as familiar with the heroes of antiquity as we ought to be, owing to the long time since antiquity; but one thing is certain, and that is that Miss Dickinson can tell us all about the most remarkable man of them all—John Dark."

Edwin Booth is thirty-nine years old, Maggie Mitchell thirty-nine, Lotta twenty-nine, D. H. Bartnett thirty-five, Frank Chanfrau fifty-six, John S. Owens fifty-four, John Brougham fifty-five, Lester Wallack fifty-three, Benedicult fifty-eight, Mrs. Bloodgood thirty-five, Miss Neilson thirty, Joe Jefferson forty-five, Agnes Ethel thirty-one, Clara Morris thirty-six, Mrs. Scott Siddons forty, Janauschek forty, W. J. Florence forty, John Collins seventy-five, Ben de Bar fifty-eight.

Miss Margaret F. Buchanan, the Chicago editress, has had her say on the "Commencements, and is severe upon the dress question. She says: "These girl graduates who can draw plans of the siege of Troy, who can scan Homer and sing Greek songs to genuine Greek measures; ridiculé sans pitié *Horace*, and conceive infinite Dido to have had considerable sense in her head for such a mental flop to have made so much impression on—these radical progressive, yearned, courageous, hay, default girl graduates stood before the public as—dress maker's monuments. The dress-maker is the natural foe of progressive womanhood. It is not prophesy to say that, while the dress-maker endures, women will not."

A reunion of the Fillmore family was held at the residence of Calvin T. Fillmore, in the township of Scio, Mich., on the 16th inst. Of the family, five are living and five present, viz: Calvin T. Fillmore, aged seventy-five years, living at Orland, Ind.; Calvin T. Fillmore, aged sixty-three years, and Julia Harris, aged sixty-one years, recently from California. The ladies are the widow Eben, and all have families. The Ann Arbor *Register* says all were in good health, hale and hearty, and to all appearances bade fair to live many years of enjoyment and happiness. Besides the above there were present eight or ten others, and the table was so arranged around the large board was an occasion of joy and happiness, not wholly unmingled with sad memories.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal,
WM. RAYSON, SECRETARY.
SEPTEMBER 17th, 1873.

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For further information and circulars address the President of Faculty, Ruth Lavinia, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to any of the following named persons: Hon. Wm. Larimer, Jr., Mrs. Mary Moorhead, President, &c., Hon. Jas. H. McClelland, Hon. Thos. M. Wilson, Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. Jas. R. Weir, Rev. Jas. Prestley, D. D., Rev. Jas. R. Wilson, D. D., Rev. Jas. Allison, D. D., Rev. Wm. Hamilton, D. D., Rev. Jas. R. Johnston, D. D., Rev. Wm. Prestley, D. D., Rev. Jas. Kerr, D. D., Rev. Wm. Slicer, D. D., Rev. Jas. Eakin, D. D., Rev. Jas. Hamilton, D. D., Rev. Jas. Hamilton, D. D., Rev. Jas. Hamilton

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Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

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Seven Per Cent.

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

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BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 26, 1873.

The bank statement as reported from New York by wire to-day is as follows:

Loans decreased	$ 400,000
Legal tenders increased	1,004,800
Specie decreased	1,000,200
Reserves increased	60,200
Deposits decreased	1,000,100
Circulation decreased	50,400
Clearings decreased	3,186,100
Reserve increased	340,926

The whole report is made up of declining averages, yet shows an increase of strength as regards the legal reserve of $340,325.

Gold sales have been made at from 115¼ to 115⅝, loans ranging from 3 per cent. for carrying to "flat." This decline is probably from the fact that the Bank of England has reduced her rate of discount to 4 per cent. as the minimum.

—We have several times called attention to the various decisions of the Courts on the subject of State control of railroads. In the case of the Winona Railroad the Court held that the State had a right to regulate the charges for freight, sustained the constitutionality of the law making such regulation, and established the right of a consignee to claim his freight on tendering payment of the statutory tariff.

The United States Supreme Court has lately rendered a decision which is of great importance and which has a bearing on the Winona case. In 1833 the Legislature of North Carolina inserted in the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad a provision that "the property of the said company and the shares therein shall be exempt from any public charge or tax whatsoever. Recently an attempt was made to collect taxes from the road for certain State purposes. Justice Davis reviewing the case states that it has been decided that a charter of incorporation granted by a State creates a contract between the State and the corporators which the State cannot violate. Unwise or unjust legislation may be the Courts cannot interfere, and if there be no constitutional restraint on the action of the Legislature on this subject, there is no remedy, unless it appears that the company has acquired property, real or personal, beyond its legitimate wants, it is clear that such acquisition is within the protection of the contract. The Courts have also decided that the franchise of a private corporation is property, and of the most valuable kind, as it cannot be taken for public use even without compensation.

In conclusion the learned Judge says:

"It is needless to argue the question further. It is clear that the legislature is undoubtedly not impaired the obligation of the contract when the General Assembly of North Carolina passed the act in question, and it follows that the judgment of the Supreme Court must be reversed. It is so ordered, and the cause is remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion."

We believe we are correct in stating that the Courts of this State have held, that as municipal corporations are but parts of the sovereign power of the State, exercising certain powers delegated by the State, where their bonds have at any time been exempt from taxation for State purposes, such bonds can never be subsequently taxed in the hands of bona fide purchasers, but that in cases of private corporations having similar legislation exempting their bonds from taxation for State purposes, if the State see fit it can repeal such privilege and levy the usual tax on their bonds, the same as in cases where no such exemption has ever existed.

The final decision of the United States Supreme Court in all these railroad and other corporation cases, will be looked forward to with very great interest.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Buy.	Sell.
1867	115½	116
1868	117	118
1881	118	119
1865, new	113½	114
1865	113½	114
1864	113½	114
10-40s	113½	114
New 5s	113½	114
Gold	115¼	115⅝
Currency 6s	114½	115
Tennessees, old	67	68
Tennessees, new	67	68
South Carolinas, July	32	33
North Carolinas, old	26	27
North Carolinas, new	25½	26
Missouris	93½	94

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115¾
United States 6s, 1881	117
United States 5-20s, 1862	117
United States 5-20s, 1864	117
United States 5-20s, 1865	117
United States 10-40s	113½
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Currency Funding	114½

—A case was decided at the recent July term of the United States Circuit Court at Oshkosh which makes the "rural bonds" issued by the city of Milwaukee in 1856 and 1857, to assist the construction of the projected Beloit and Superior Railroad, an expensive investment for the city. The amount of bonds issued by the city was $200,000; these passed into the hands of innocent holders, and the city thereby became bound for the amount, though the road was never built and the city never received a dollar of benefit, either direct or indirect, in consideration of the bonds. Suits are now pending in the State to collect not only the principal of the bonds, but the accrued interest, together with the interest on the latter, which now amounts to more than $500,000. The decision referred to was in behalf of the holders of coupons for $300,000 of this unpaid interest, and, as this will probably be a final verdict in the matter, it decides the claim for the remaining $200,000 of interest, and also the $200,000 of the principal, or $500,000 in all.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 26, 1873.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
Gold	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	34	34
Western Union Telegraph	85	85	85	85	85	85
Quicksilver	18	18	18	18	18	18
Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34	34	34
Adams Express	68	68	68	68	68	68
American Express	58	58	58	58	58	58
Wells, Fargo & Co.	72	72	72	72	72	72
New York Central	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Erie	39	39	39	39	39	39
Erie preferred	58	58	58	58	58	58
Michigan Central	95	95	95	95	95	95
Michigan Southern	88	88	88	88	88	88
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Rock Island	110	110	110	110	110	110
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	130	130	130	130	130	130
Chicago & Alton	106	106	106	106	106	106
Chicago & Alton preferred	110	110	110	110	110	110
Cleveland & Toledo	103	103	103	103	103	103
Columbus & Indiana Central	30	30	30	30	30	30
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30	30	30	30	30
Ohio & Mississippi preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Toledo & Wabash	38	38	38	38	38	38
Toledo, Wabash & Western	71	71	71	71	71	71
Toledo, Wabash & Western preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wabash	38	38	38	38	38	38
Wabash preferred	71	71	71	71	71	71
Canton	100	100	100	100	100	100
Quicksilver preferred	33	33	33	33	33	33
Mariposa	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mariposa preferred	20	20	20	20	20	20
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3	3	3	3	3	3
Boston, Hartford & Erie preferred	10	10	10	10	10	10
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	50	50	50	50	50	50
Pittsburgh & Connellsville preferred	60	60	60	60	60	60
Pittsburgh & Erie	50	50	50	50	50	50
Pittsburgh & Erie preferred	60	60	60	60	60	60
Pittsburgh & Steubenville	30	30	30	30	30	30
Pittsburgh & Steubenville preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Union Pacific	24	24	24	24	24	24
Union Pacific preferred	60	60	60	60	60	60
Chicago and Alton	106	106	106	106	106	106
Chicago and Alton preferred	110	110	110	110	110	110
Boston, Hartford and Erie	3	3	3	3	3	3
Boston, Hartford and Erie preferred	10	10	10	10	10	10
Harrisburg	50	50	50	50	50	50
Harrisburg preferred	60	60	60	60	60	60
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago and Rock Island	110	110	110	110	110	110
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	130	130	130	130	130	130
Chicago and Alton	106	106	106	106	106	106
Chicago and Alton preferred	110	110	110	110	110	110
Toledo and Wabash	38	38	38	38	38	38
Toledo, Wabash and Western	71	71	71	71	71	71
Toledo, Wabash and Western preferred	90	90	90	90	90	90
Wabash	38	38	38	38	38	38
Wabash preferred	71	71	71	71	71	71
Atlantic Mail	1	1	1	1	1	1

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Camden & Amboy R.R.	84½	Pennsylvania receipts	54½
Reading	93½	Philadelphia 6s	72
United Companies	39½	Northern Central	50
do certs	36½	Central Transportation	4½
Lehigh Valley	56½	Empire Transport	3½
Philadelphia & Erie	30		

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for 1 per cent. each bonus on 30 days' time, and 1½ to 2 per cent. bonus on 60 days, at points varying from the market price of the securities named as follows:

	Puts.	Calls.	
Central & Hudson	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	above.
C. C. & I.	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Consolidation Coal	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Erie Railway	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Han. & St. Jo.	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Harlem R. R.	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Lake Shore	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
N. J. Southern	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
North Western	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Ohio & Mississippi	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Pacific Mail	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Rock Island	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Ohio Central	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Wabash	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Western Union	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Quicksilver	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"
Quicksilver pf.	¼ to ⅜	⅜ to 1	"

The above rates imply first class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, July 28, 1873. }

REMARKS.—Considerable rain has fallen since our last issue which will somewhat retard the operations of the husbandmen; but they will be more than amply rewarded in the impetus given to the growth of corn, &c.

There was more activity in the market near the close of the week than at the opening, and it would seem that the lowest round in the ladder of dull times had been reached and that trade was about to take an upward turn. So mote it be.

There is still a fair demand for bread, oats and corn, though purchasers take only what suffices for immediate use, preferring to await the effect of the new crop on prices.

The feed market is moderately active, some dealers asking twenty-five cents per barrel advance on spring wheat brands. Winters are held firmly at previous quotations.

Groceries are fairly active, particularly in the lines of sugars and coffees, the stocks of the former being in light supply.

Country produce of almost every description is in abundant supply, and commission men are having lively times disposing of it.

There is a little more life in the butter trade, though the market is still dull and prices unchanged.

The cheese market is stronger and prices have an upward tendency, which may take place at any moment.

Following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce, by rail and river, for the past week, which will be found interesting as a basis of reference:

Flour, sacks & bbls	6,650	Apples, barrels
Cheese, tubs	1,100	Hay, tons
Cheese, boxes	1,100	Rye, sacks
Oats, sks	12,000	Butter, packages
Barley, sacks	1,000	Bacon, pieces

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES.—Receipts light and demand fair; first sorts, ranging from $5 50 to $5 60 per 100, according to quality.

ANIMALS.—The demand is only moderately active, which is certainly the case at this season of the year. We quote common to good steers 3½@4c; fair to good cows 2½@3c; poor to fair do. 1½@2½c; stock calves 3@4c; fancy lots higher.

BEANS.—There are no changes to note in prices, with a fair demand reported at the following quotations for small lots: Marrow, $2 50@2 60 per bushel; medium, $2 40@2 50; white, $2 30@2 40; Lima, $2 50@2 60; mixed, $2 30@2 40.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales at 6½@6½c, according to quality.

BAKING POWDER.—Market active; by 3 lb. can, $1 80; by 6 lb. can, $3 20; by 10 lb. can, $5 25; by 25 lb. can, $12; by 50 lb. can, $24; by 100 lb. can, $45.

BROOMS.—Sales at $2@2 50 per dozen, as to quality.

BUTTER.—The market showed some signs of life this morning, though it still dull, the ruling rates being choice per 1 lb prints 25@26c; fancy do 23@24c; country common grades, 18@20c.

BRAN.—The market is quiet, with sales in a small way at 15c@15c ₩ ℔.

BROOM CORN.—We have no change to note in prices, which are quoted as reported fair for pearl at 6½@6½c; green 5c; red top 4½c.

BACON.—Sales in small lots at 8½@9c for sugar cured hams; 6½@7c for plain do; 6½@7c for shoulders; 6½@7c for sides; 6½@7c for clear sides.

BEANS AND PEAS.—The market is reported in a most unsatisfactory condition, both as regards the city and country trade. The stocks on hand are large and of poor quality, and no improvement has been taken in preparing it for the market. The following are the prices paid by Country Dealers, as we make sales: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain sugar cured Hams 15c; clear sides 12½c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef hams 15c; dried beef sets 12½c; pickled hams, 9½c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10½; refined lard, in kegs and pails, 11c.

CHEESE.—As above remarked, the market rules firmer, and prices are likely to rule higher. We quote as follows: Factory 11½@12c in round lots to the trade; Hamburg 10½@11c; Country 10@10½c.

COUNTRY MEATS.—Home killed; shoulders boiled, 10@11c; country lard 9@9½c.

CRACKERS.—The market is in a better demand, and we are reported sales at 7½@8c in case.

CANDLES.—Sperm, 45@50c; adamantine, 12½@13c; star, 12½@13c; tallow dips 9½@10c; stearine dips 12½@13c; cottonseed plaster $1 00@1 05.

CHARCOAL.—The market is quiet and firm, with sales of car lots at 19c; lower grades 17½@18c.

CANNED GOODS.—Market quiet and firm at $2 90.

CANDY.—Market quiet at $1 80.

CIDER.—Market quiet and firm at $1 80.

CRACKERS.—Market quiet; sales of 100 bbls at 7½@8c; 50 bbls at 8c; 100 bbls at 8½c; 50 bbls at 9c; 100 bbls at 9½c; 50 bbls at 10c; 100 bbls at 10½c; 50 bbls at 11c; 100 bbls at 11½c; 50 bbls at 12c; 100 bbls at 12½c; 50 bbls at

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

LIBERAL LEADERS SUPPORTING THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, July 26.—At a meeting of the Spanish Liberals supporting at Biarritz, France, over which Marshal Serrano presided, it was resolved to offer through Admiral Topete, their support to Senor Salmeron in his efforts to restore order in Spain. The Liberal leaders in this city have also held a meeting and adopted resolutions of a similar nature. Two more generals and two colonels of the Republican army, have been cashiered for expressing sympathy for the cause of Don Carlos.

PARIS, July 26, Evening.—A report in circulation here is one that France had determined to recognize the new government of Spain is pronounced this evening to be without foundation.

New York Herald Special.]

PROGRESS OF THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Herald* correspondent with the Carlist army at Catalonia telegraphs that after a slight resistance the force under Don Alfonso has captured Reus, the second city of importance in that section to Barcelona. The latter city is threatened with isolation in view of the capture of Segunda and the numerous contribution of Figuras and Gerona. Numerous wine-loaded Catalonian refugees are crowding to the French frontier. There will be no opposition by Don Alfonso to join the Carlist standard or bear the consequences of so doing.

The *Herald* correspondent at Reus telegraphs that the German Emperor has departed from there for Schweinfurt, to visit the Prince Crown Prince. He will afterwards proceed to Gastein, Austria. The Emperor on his departure expressed himself well pleased with the reception he met with.

THE INSURGENTS SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED.

MADRID, July 27.—The government troops attacked Valencia yesterday. After a desperate struggle of five hours' duration the insurgents were suspended and the insurgents offered to capitulate, but their terms were refused, the government demanding an unconditional surrender. Heavy reinforcements have been sent forward and the attack will be resumed and the town bombarded to-morrow, if the insurgents do not yield. Serrano has no proposal in reply to his note to the national government on certain terms, but says in the case of Valencia, the government will accept nothing less than an unconditional surrender. It is believed that the insurgents will soon give up the city since relieved.

San Fernando was attacked on Friday by an insurgent column from Cadiz. The insurgents made a brave and successful defense and in the evening the insurgents withdrew.

The Cortes has declared itself in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

The Carlist force which was threatening Reus has retired from the neighborhood. Don Carlos is reported to be at Arcizos, in the Valencia insurrection. The railway from Barcelona to Saragossa is open in several places. The meeting of twenty-four persons present arrested.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, July 27.—The portuguese match are interrupted in consequence of the troubles in Spain.

LONDON, July 27.—The Shah of Persia has arrived at Wien.

The bishop of Peterborough is sertously ill.

The cholera has appeared in a seaport town, in Hungary on South Servia.

HONG KONG, VIA. LONDON, July 27.—A destructive typhoon visited Amoy on the 16th inst. Great damage was done to foreign property and shipping in the harbor and river. The telegraph cable between Amoy and Shanghai is broken.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 26, 3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ⅝ per cent. below the bank rate. Consols for money 92¾@92⅞. American securities—5-20s, 1867, 96; 5-20s, do 1865, 93¾@93¾; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 93½; 93⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—Cotton firm; uplands 9⅝; New Orleans 9¾; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 7,000 bales. Red winter wheat 10s 10d@11s 2d; California white 11s 2d. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 25s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 26.—Refined petroleum 28½ francs.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

PLAIN TALK FROM VICTOR EMANUEL.

NEW YORK, July 26.—By European files just received the King of Italy is represented as having held the following language to the French Minister on the occasion of the late visit of Marshal MacMahon to Turin:—You may leave in all assurance that my Ministry will be conservative. I want no other. And tell your government that I desire to be on good terms with it. I have no ambition to extend my influence, and there exists no treaty between Emperor William and me. Only call the attention of your government to the doings of the clerical party in France. These doings are continued. Every day in the city of "sacred Rome La France" is the cry of war against Italy. If Marshal MacMahon's government does not succeed in quieting this agitation, which is communicating itself to the whole of clerical France, I shall be obliged to declare myself entirely into the arms of Germany, and I shall do it. All present and future ties between France and Germany. Do not forget this. Let war be declared against me, and it will be sufficient for me to place an army corps on the Alps to paralyze a great part of the forces of France and cause her an invasion, ruin of properties, and immense loss to the better than those of 1870.

The Emperor of constantinople has been summoned for having published false telegrams, announcing that Turkish vessels would be sent to Servia.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle Atlantic States easterly winds and cloudy weather, followed by easterly winds and clear weather.

For the Southern States rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and somewhat higher temperature. For New England northwest winds and clear or clearing weather, with rain on the coast. For the Lower Lakes and Upper Lake region, winds and rain mostly from the northeast, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Upper Lake region, winds from northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer and local storms.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 27, 1873—12:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	70	S. E.	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa.	70	S. E.	Fair.
Dubuque, Iowa.	70	S.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.	76	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	78	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	76	S.	Fair.
New Orleans.	80	S.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	70	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	72	S. E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	76	S. E.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	70	S.	Cloudy.
La Crosse.	70	S.	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa.	76	S.	Cloud.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—River steven feet and falling. Weather hot and cloudy.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—River falling gradually, with 4ft 5in in the canal, and 10ft 6in on the falls. Weather clear, with several showers during the day. Arrived—Belle Vernon, Cincinnati; Thomas W. Means and Bostona, Pittsburgh. Left—Belle Vernon, Memphis; Thomas W. Means and Bargee, Boston; Bostona, Pittsburgh. Mail for Boston will stop out on the ways at Madison to-day, to undergo a thorough overhauling.

Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., July 27.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Lawrence, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Belle Horn, Cincinnati; Ohio, Evansville; Mollie Able, Paducah; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Josephine, Cincinnati; Lioness, St. Louis; Concordia, St. Louis; City of Bosco, Bosco. The city of Bosco raises two inch 8. Heavy rain this afternoon, cloudy; mercury 78.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27.—Arrived—Johnson, Kentuck; Jones, Peoria; Nonsuch, Cairo; Amos and Emma, Cincinnati; Courier, Memphis; Gen. Lyon, Rover, Pittsburgh; City of Chester, Memphis; Lady Lee, Shreveport; Commodore, Vicksburg; Consolidation, Cincinnati; Lioness, St. Louis; Concordia, St. Louis; City of Bosco, Bosco. The city of Bosco raises two inch 8. Heavy rain this afternoon, cloudy; mercury 78.

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Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—River falling steadily. Heavy rain over a wide area throughout the valley last night—Tasco and Bee Line leaves, New Orleans; to-day, city of Vicksburg, St. Louis.

CITY MATTERS.

Patrons of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, July 26, 1873.

	Cents
Abbitts, W. H., Niles, Ohio.	2
Ingsworth, James, Lynn, Mass.	2
Holder, Robert S., New York, N. Y.	2
McEvoy, Miss, New York, N. Y.	2
Mitchell, Johnsworth, Ireland.	2
Sering, Miss Rosa, Alexandria, Va.	2
Sheriff of Huntingdon county, Huntingdon, Pa.	2
Sheriff of Venango county, Franklin, Pa.	2
Smith, Mrs. Mary, Fort Hudmar, Mo.	2

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

Accident at the Races.

Mr. David Lloyd, a resident of the Sixth ward, while walking on Water street, on Saturday, to see the races, met with a severe, perhaps fatal, accident. He attempted to hold a pair of fractious horses, which were attached to a carriage, when, in attempting to plunge forward, one of them fell upon Mr. Lloyd. He was hurt internally and it is feared his good action may result in the loss of his life.

Heflich's Drum Corps.

An exhibition and ball will be given at City Hall on Friday evening, August 1st, by the members of Heflich's Drum Corps. The music for the ball has been engaged for the occasion and no one will regret attendance. This drum corps is undoubtedly the best organization of the kind in the country and ought to be encouraged. The members have new gray uniforms and have procured a permanent office and hall.

Boy Run Over by Cars.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named Mulvay, residing with his parents on Bedford avenue was run over by cars of the Fort Wayne road, near the Railroad bridge. It appears that the unfortunate boy attempted to get upon a passing train and failing, fell with his legs under the wheels. One foot and the leg above the ankle was badly crushed. He was conveyed to his home and medical aid summoned. It is hoped he will recover.

Obituary.

A correspondent at Tarentum writes as follows regarding the death of an estimable lady of the town:

It is with feelings of sorrow that I have learned of the death, at Tarentum, of MRS. MARY FOSTER, wife of Prof. William Foster, and the mother of Prof. Stephen C. Foster. She came to this place in the spring for the benefit of her health, but was not long in possession; soon, and death crossed the scene on Thursday evening, at five o'clock, July 24, 1873.

A READER.

Doings in Butler.

No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company gave a picnic on Saturday, which was largely attended, passed off pleasantly and peaceably, and netted the company over hundred dollars.

The Butler Driving Association furnished a race on Saturday for a purse of three hundred dollars, best three in five. The race was won by Dawson's Honest Charlie, of Pittsburgh, in three straight heats; Dr. Boyle's Forrester, of Butler, second, and Donaghan's Oh Man, of New York, third. Time, 2:39, 2:39, 2:35.

Neat and Accurate Minutes.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Commission appointed to select a suitable site for the location of the new government buildings, as kept by the Secretary, Robert Finney, Esq., are models of neatness and accurateness. His book contains the minutes of the meetings, the act of Assembly under which the proceedings took place, together with all the offices of state, to detail, and a diagram of each and general. These, with the record of the proceedings, are entirely with great neatness, and do credit to the taste of the Secretary.

BAR MEETING.

Resolutions of Respect.

On Saturday last, a meeting of the members of the Allegheny county Bar was called in the Common Pleas Court room, and on motion of Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., Court adjourned out of respect for the memory of Jacob H. Davis, Esq., late of this Bar, deceased.

After adjournment of Court, on motion of David Reed, Esq., Hon. James P. Sterrett was chosen President, and Hon. Edwin M. Stowe, Vice President of the meeting, after which the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, Having heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed associate and friend, Jacob H. Davis, Esq., of the Allegheny county Bar, we deem it fitting that we should give public expression of our estimate of the personal and professional worth of our dead friend, and of our sympathy for those who mourn his loss; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Jacob H. Davis, Esq., this Bar has met with the loss of a member who, in a short time of practice by our side, gave proof of talent and alluring fancy adorned in the profession.

Resolved, That the community in which he lived has sustained a great loss in the decease of one who, by his courteous demeanor and more active and qualities, endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That in his death our country has lost a brave and gallant soldier, who in the great "war for the Union" served faithfully and well, and who never shrank from the performance of his duty either in camp or on the field.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our warmest sympathies to his aged mother—who of all others must feel the heavy stroke of death—and to the surviving sisters—and to all others who may mourn his loss; and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relations and that they be published in the daily papers of Allegheny. Washington and Westmoreland and also that they be entered on the records of the Courts of the County of Allegheny.

While the several resolutions were being offered for consideration eloquent and touching addresses in memory of the deceased were delivered by the dead Attorney and friends—by Hon. James P. Sterrett, Hon. David Reed, J. F. Slagle, Esq., Hon. Edwin M. Stowe, Esq., Hon. Wm. Baxter, Esq., and Hon. Wm. A. Stone, Esq., each a glowing tribute to the personal worth of the deceased. Hon. Edwin M. Stowe, Vice President, when upon the report of the committee and the adoption of the above resolutions the meeting was adjourned.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Man Suffocated in a Privy Vault—Another Narrowly Escapes Death.

Saturday afternoon, about eleven o'clock, two men, named William Wattles and Hiram Delaway, were engaged in tapping an old privy vault in the rear of J. C. Cline's residence, on Fourteenth street, Twenty-first ward. A new pit, thirty feet deep, had been dug alongside the old vault, and Delaway, a practical hand at the business, was in the act of "tapping," when the partition suddenly gave way, and the contents came rushing in upon him. He had not deemed it necessary to provide the usual means of escape in case of accident, by lying a rope from the bottom of the pit, by which he might be drawn up. He had barely time to get his head above the impure atmosphere by the deadly gas. His cry was heard by his fellow workman, Wattles, who hastened to his relief. While descending by the ladder, he was overcome by the noxious vapor, and fell to the bottom, where he lay wholly buried in the filth. A boy employed in a neighboring factory also ran to the scene of the unfortunate, and he gave the alarm at the store of Mr. Harris, crawford, who hastened to the well with a rope. Mr. Harris, with a courage and humanity worthy of all praise, at once descended into the vault, and succeeded in getting the rope around the body of Wattles, but the latter was dead. It is to be hoped that such precautions will be taken by all persons as a reasonable assurance of the safety of their employees.

Another Death in a Vault.

We regret to be compelled to record another death in a privy vault, resulting this time, if reports are true, from the inhalation of the poisonous gas. The victim is a little child four years of age, belonging to Mr. Ronald McDonald, and on the property of the coal firm of Gray, Bell & Co., Thirty-first ward. It is said the child was missed from its home for a few hours, and without any search, and one of its mates directed the attention of the parents to the vault, into one of the large, and, of course, foul pits. Before it could be rescued it was smothered to death. The parents have the sympathy of the public, and it is to be hoped that such precautions will be taken by all to prevent a recurrence of the accident.

Death of Mrs. Irwin.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Celia Irwin, wife of Hon. Thomas Irwin, Esq., which sad event took place on Saturday. Mrs. Irwin was a faithful member of the Smithfield Methodist church, and a lady of many excellent qualities. She has left a large circle of friends to mourn her loss, and her family has sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THERE are three hundred and ten Presbyterian church members in Allegheny City.

PITTSBURGH Councils will hold a regular meeting this afternoon at the usual hour of two o'clock.

THE lumber war has given Lafayette Hall a rest, so far, this week.

A MAN named Davis was seen passing along Smithfield street last evening in an undressed condition. Officers Hamilton and Kelly, two large hooks which up on examination were found to be entirely empty. Back-door orders will be issued and he will have an opportunity to explain matters this morning. He attempted to do so at the mayor's office this morning, but was cut short by giving his full name and business last injustice might be done.

SAYEN BLACKMORE had fifty-two cases before him in the mayor's office this morning, among them were several persons who were engaged in a fight on Water street during the time of the races on Saturday. The names are Patrick Lenahan and Wm. Monaghan, who were fined six dollars and costs each, and with Wm. McCandless, who interfered with the officers. McCandless was sorely upset about the head and was allowed to go home. Fifty dollars each were left for the appearance of the other men, and this amount was furnished.

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THE BUTLER POISONING.

The Hearing on Saturday.

Foreman and Mrs. Snyder Fully Committed for Trial—Testimony of Dr. Graham, the Druggists, Etc.

In accordance with the announcement in our issue of Wednesday, the hearing in the case of John W. Foreman and Mrs. John Snyder, charged with administering poison to John Snyder and two children, was had in Butler, Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, before Justice Keck. At the appointed hour the Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, Sheriff Kelly from their quarters in jail to the Justice's office, which was crowded to excess by excited citizens, intent upon hearing and seeing all that transpired. District Attorney Reider and R. P. Scott, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, and Hon. Charles McCandless for the defendants.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE PRISONERS.

Foreman affected to be wholly unconcerned with the result of the hearing. On the way from jail he accosted his acquaintances familiarly with "Hello, How are you?" &c. He seems disposed to treat the matter of his arrest and the serious charge against him as too trifling for much sober thought or anxiety.

Mrs. Snyder, on entering the Justice's office, assumed the same air of bravado which she put on when first arrested; but as the hearing progressed and the evidence so damaging to her was given in, the appearance of indifference gave place to weeping and intense emotion, and she evidently began to understand the extreme peril of her situation, and in case due to a consciousness of guilt.

MOTION TO CONTINUE.

As a preliminary to the proceedings, Mr. McCandless rose and, in a graceful, off-hand address to the Justice, asked that the case of Mrs. Snyder be continued, and that she be admitted to bail for her appearance when wanted. Mr. McCandless asked this on the grounds of necessity, as the counsel for the defendants, to extreme heat of the weather and the crowded condition of the jail, and expressed that the prisoner should not be unnecessarily subjected to the rigor of prison life. She was unused to such experiences, and their continuance might prove serious to her health. Abundant bail could be furnished, and it seemed a hardship to confine her until the October court on a mere charge and suspicion of guilt.

The Justice then inquired if Foreman was ready for a hearing, being informed that he was, said that he saw no good reason to continue Mrs. Snyder's case, and overruled the motion to continue.

TESTIMONY OF DR. GRAHAM.

Dr. Graham being called and sworn, testified as follows:

On the night o'clock last Friday morning I was called by Foreman to go over to Snyder's house. I found Snyder in bed and very sick. Foreman was by the bedside. Charged his sickness to be the cause of the illness, but symptoms of poisoning were prominent enough to excite the suspicion of my mind. Upon examining the children, and finding they presented the same symptoms, I concluded that the latter had been poisoned. I administered antidotes in the case, and called in Dr. Bredin for consultation.

Squire Steele said that the recent letter to citizens, from Mr. Thomson, was of the same tenor.

Mr. Hall could not see that anything was gained by having two counsel to everything. The theory of the prosecution was that Foreman had put the poison into the coffee and poisoned it. The theory of the defense was that Foreman had visited Snyder at 9 a. m. and in the evening, and again on Saturday. The parties are no relation to Alderman O'Donnell; but that gentleman announces his intention to have the facts inquired into.

Slight Fire.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was given from box 28, corner of Third avenue and Grant street. It was caused by the discovery of fire in the room of the dwelling of Mr. Fedder, on Second avenue. A lot of old carpet and other material that had been stuffed in the fireplace, together with the mantelpiece and a washstand, were burned. The fire resulted from sparks falling from the chimney of the adjoining house.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commission—A Final Vote on Location—Choice on Third Ballot—The Hitchcock Property Chosen.

A meeting of the Commission appointed to select a suitable site for the new Government buildings, was held on Saturday afternoon, at which, it was understood, a final vote would be taken on the offers presented. There were present at the opening of the session, Messrs Thomas Steele, William Phillips, Robert Finney, David Reed, Felix C. Negley, Jacob Forrer, A. Ammon, Josiah King and James P. Barr. Messrs. Joseph Dilworth, President and George A. Berry were absent.

On motion of Mr. Finney, Mr. Phillips was called to the chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The Secretary stated that the meeting had been called on the usual eight day notice.

Mr. Phillips asked whether any member should be allowed to vote for those absent, to which Mr. Finney objected unless the absent members had authorized.

LOCATIONS UNDER.

Mr. Barr presented a petition signed by a number of citizens in favor of the site on Liberty, Penn and Fifth streets, including Hare's Hotel, and asking an examination of the same. The amount of ground included is 240 by 360 feet.

On motion of Mr. Reed the paper was accepted.

The Secretary stated in answer to an inquiry from the chairman that a proposition for that site was already before the Commission. A remonstrance was also before the Commission from Charles M. Leech & Co., and others, against the location as a part of the property included.

Mr. Reed by request called attention to the Red Lion Hotel property, which had been offered by Thos. L. Shields, executor for Eliza Shields, for $200,000.

The chair asked if it was proposed to take up the whole list in regular order, to which Mr. Reed said he understood that each member would when called vote for such site as he desired.

The Hitchcock property was then taken up.

Mr. Steele said that all of the different offers had been considered before the Commission, and if there were some that had no advocates, it was because each thought had better be left to the action of the Commissioners, of course, voted at their discretion. The objections to the Liberty street site and the Red Lion Hotel property was that inconvenience would be felt from the smoke of the locomotives and the noise of the passing trains. Unless the rails would soon be lifted from Liberty street, these objections would continue—and there appeared to be no probability of such removal.

THEY NEVER DISPLACE.

Mr. Finney said that he understood that Mr. Thomson, President of the railroad company, had remarked that the rails would be removed in two years. He would like to hear from Colonel Phillips whether or not that was true.

Col. Phillips stated that it must be a mistake. He had had frequent conversations with Mr. Thomson, and the latter had said that the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was never to take up a rail when once down. They looked to the future improvement of the city, and would not be induced by having direct, and immediate communication with it.

Squire Steele said that the recent letter to citizens, from Mr. Thomson, was of the same tenor.

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THE BOATING FIZZLE.

Two Races and Two Fouls—Nobody Wins Anything—Everybody Disgusted.

On the morning of June 21, we said: "Of late the aquatic sports of Pittsburgh seem to have gone to pieces behind about Pittsburgh; the causes for the conspicuous decline in the interest once manifested in this direction are well known." It transpired, however, that we were premature in predicting enthusiasm and the decline itself were not so well known but that a couple of editorials were shortly printed in a city sporting paper intended to show that Pittsburgh was never so alive with interest in the sport of the oar as at present, and so on to the most laughable absurdities.

We left the subject in the way we first put it, sure that the pro-and-con would prove the fruitful theme of discussion. The programme of last evening's regatta, following in an extract from yesterday's issue of the COMMERCIAL:

"Who no one has the courage to get up a first-class regatta in Pittsburgh, or why our rowers have to go to Cincinnati, a thousand miles off, for the honors they deserve—why the other great boating cities of the country can have their annual regattas—all this was made very evident in the course of last evening's sport. The programme was a good one, but it need to be pain enough, but the aquatic public was not there to see it. A year past had created an appetite to be forget it, but last night it was not great again to the meanest capacity.

Some of the causes for the failure was grasped the month announced a month ago, we do not feel like repeating them here, but will say that the continuous decline of the boating interest, and the causes therefore were so evident last Saturday evening on the lower Monongahela as to have induced many to stay away. Whether the "improved" for the benefit of all concerned, Indeed, the programme was carried out to the letter, except as such publicity may serve to point a moral. The first race was for single scullers, a mile and return between Luther and Denmarsh for five hundred dollars, and the other between Snyder and Wright for the championship of the river. The start was from Wright's "training" and "backing," and "putting up" and "good by" to the crowd on the bank. The race was furnished the hope for conversation throughout the city. At three o'clock in the afternoon thousands of well-dressed people began to pour into the lower wards, and by four o'clock the streets were lined with spectators at the steamer landings. At five o'clock the boats afloat there, and then a fatal cheer from the people on the bank announced the start. The marsh were "off," the latter in a blue shirt, the former in none. While the then were gone down the river to the stake boat, a mile and a half distant, our minutes, or thereabouts, a cheer louder than that which announced the start announced the first man in a blue shirt rowed up to the judges' boat and threw up his hat. Then the crowd hailed Denmarsh as the winner. Next came Luther, a few seconds behind. Lastly came Denmarsh pulling very slowly and apparently much distressed. On his arrival proved to be that of a funny man who personated Denmarsh, and who was followed and very generally known. When the real Denmarsh reached the judges' boat he claimed a foul by Luther, or Eph Morris, by whose authority order he did not know, but that the race must be rowed over again at once. Then the referee decided that the race needn't be rowed over again at once. Then the referee decided that the race needn't be rowed over again at once. Then the referee decided that the race needn't